

CHRISTIAN RULE TO END ALL WAR

Cardinal Gibbons' Address
to Mohonk Conference.

STRIKE FADING INTO PAST

Prelate's Words of Cheer to International Arbitration Committee Members.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 31.—Cardinal Gibbons was the principal speaker at the morning session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration today. Other addresses were by Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, former United States minister to Russia, and Hon. William L. Penfield, formerly solicitor of the Department of State. The session tonight will be devoted to business entirely, including the report of the committee on business men.

Cardinal Gibbons in opening his address said that, when looking back and contemplating the wars that have ravaged the Christian world during the last twenty centuries, some persons might be tempted at first sight to exclaim in anguish of heart that the mission of Christ was a failure. His purpose, he said, was to disabuse the faint-hearted of this discouraging impression. It is by comparisons and contrasts that we can most effectively gauge the results of Christian civilization. Let us compare the military history of the Roman empire with the military record of our American Republic.

Days of Peace Lengthen.
"In pagan Rome, war was the rule, peace the exception. The United States has existed as a sovereign nation for about 120 years, since the close of the revolution. During that period we have had four wars. The combined length of these campaigns was about ten years. Hence we see that the United States has enjoyed twelve years of peace for one of war, while the Roman empire enjoyed less than one year of tranquillity for every century of military engagements. "I may remark in passing that at least three of these four military campaigns might have been easily averted by peaceful arbitration, and that a large share of the responsibility rests at our doors. "But the blessed influence of Christian civilization has been experienced not only in reducing the number of wars, but still more in mitigating the horrors of military strife."

Sublime, Precious Mission.
"And now, friends and advocates of international arbitration, permit me to greet you with words of good cheer and congratulation. You are engaged in the most noble and benevolent mission that can engross the attention of mankind—a mission to which are attached the most sublime title and the most precious reward—'Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"May the nations of the earth study and take to heart this lesson, that 'peace hath her victories not less renowned than war,' and, victories more substantial and more enduring. They learn that all schemes conceived in passion and born of foolish ambition, are destined like the mountain torrent, to carry their ruin before them, and leave ruin and desolation after them; while the peaceful counsels of men assembled, as you are, under the guidance of Almighty God, are sure to shed their silver blessings abroad, like the gentle dew of Heaven, and to bring forth abundant fruit in due season."

HAS AN IRISH WATCH TWO CENTURIES OLD

Queer Timepiece Owned by Montrose, Md., Man Still in Running Order.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 31.—Charles R. Mace, of Montrose, in this county, is the possessor of a unique watch, which was manufactured in Dublin, Ireland, about two hundred years ago and is still in running order.

This watch, which is in a silver case, is of curious design. The works are contained in two cases, the outer one being easily removed by pressing a small spring. The face, which is open, is decidedly convex. An unusually long stem reaches out like a small handle, and instead of a spring to propel the machinery, an endless chain performs the service. The works are engraved with the name of Thomas Gorman, as maker. The watch has been in the Mace family for more than a century and the present owner has refused a large sum for it.

MRS. DODGE-MORSE GOES ON SECOND HONEYMOON

NEW YORK, May 31.—Charles W. Morse, the ice king, sails today with Mrs. Morse, formerly Mrs. Charles F. Dodge, on their second honeymoon, in the La Providence. They will go to Paris. The divorce granted to Mrs. Dodge is now in full legal force.

KING ALFONSO AND THE PRINCESS ENA VICTORIA ARE WEDDED TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

the roadway. The vicinity of the San Gerónimo Church, the royal palace and the ministry of marines, where Princess Ena made her first step on entering the city this morning to put on her wedding gown, were the scenes of immense crowds and special forces of police were drafted there to preserve order.

The Puerta Del Sol, a huge square in the center of the city, midway between the royal palace and the San Gerónimo Church, was also a favorite converging point for the spectators. The balconies of the houses along the route were crowded, while many people took up positions on grand stands which had been temporarily erected and on which seats sold for \$5 each.

Decorations on Lavish Scale.
The decorations were carried out on a very lavish scale. Householders in Madrid, the government of Madrid and the general Spanish government worked together in carrying out and elaborating the decorative scheme.

Every house along the line of march flew flags and bunting, and from the windows were suspended in Oriental fashion magnificent rugs and carpets. Small flags and lanterns stretched across the streets and triumphal arches were erected at numerous points.

Houses were decorated not only in the principal streets of the city, but almost every narrow little thoroughfare was resplendent with gayly colored bunting.

Sharp Lookout for Anarchists.

The Madrid police took special precautions to guard against any anarchist making an attempt on the life of King Alfonso, and detectives were everywhere about the city. They mingled with the crowds and walked up and down the roadway and several of them in ordinary civilian uniform marched with the marriage procession as it went along the streets. On the steps of the church half a dozen detectives were stationed and they closely scrutinized not only the faces of all those entering, but also their cards, in order to detect any forged ones.

Princess Ena spent last night at the royal villa of El Pardo, seven miles northwest of Madrid. She drove into the city about 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and by the ladies of her suite. She entered by way of the Paseo De La Florida, which was lined with people who cheered her enthusiastically, the men standing with bared heads.

Princess Escorted by Grantees.

The princess was escorted by Spanish grantees and the cortege skirted along the north side of the gardens of the royal palace and came to a halt at the ministry of marine on the Calle de Bailen, across the street from the palace grounds. Ena entered the building with her mother and her attendants, where she met the Queen mother of Spain. The bride was escorted to a dressing room, where she put on her wedding dress. She was assisted in dressing for the first time by her chief lady of honor at the Spanish court, the Duchess of Fernandina.

Immediately she was robed the princess entered a magnificent mother of pearl state carriage, followed by Princess Henry of Battenberg and by the Queen mother of Spain, who took the other seats in the vehicle.

Drawn by six horses and escorted by a cavalcade of troopers and high officials, and followed by other carriages containing the ladies of Ena's suite, the procession started for the church of San Gerónimo.

King Meets the Bride.

At the same time King Alfonso drove out of the royal palace, also escorted by high officials and grantees. The two processions met a short distance outside the palace and continued together to the church, which is situated about two miles from the royal palace on the other side of the city, just in front of the park of Madrid.

The great and the young people received a continual ovation to the church door.

Those Who Witnessed Ceremony.

In front of the altar places were reserved for the members of the British and Spanish royal families. Behind them, on one side of the church, were the ministers of state, then the members of the diplomatic corps. On the other side, opposite the ministers, sat the members of the special embassies from the European countries, the United States, and South America.

Behind them were the ladies of the court and the Spanish grantees, and still further in the rear were the members of the Spanish legislature. A number of rows of seats at the rear of the church had been removed, and space was thus provided on each side of the main aisle for the less important guests. These included prominent members of society, important civil functionaries, army and navy commanders, and others.

The church was magnificently decorated. The beautifully sculptured porch was hung with rich gobelin tapestries from the Spanish royal collection. The front of the edifice was decorated with Spanish and British flags, and with wreaths entwined with the two national colors.

The interior was adorned with red velvet and damask hangings embroidered with gold crowns. Red banners showing the Spanish arms hung from the pillars. Magnificent crystal chandeliers threw a brilliant light on the scene. The altar was a mass of flowers, red roses and carnations predominating.

To the right of the altar a royal dias covered with red velvet, embroidered

with gold, was erected. On it were two large gilded arm chairs for the use of Alfonso and Ena.

The people in the church were for the most part Spanish, but there was a noticeable number of Englishmen, and some Americans were also present. The women wore beautiful décolleté gowns without hats. White and black were the predominating colors. The women wore all their jewels and had splendid tiaras on their heads. The jewels of the wives of the Spanish grantees were particularly beautiful and rivaled those of members of the royal family. The men wore court costumes and carried small swords.

The royal cortege on arriving at the church was received at the entrance by Cardinals Sancha and other members of the officiating clergy and members of the special embassies. Two tribunes, decorated with red tapestry, were erected on each side of the entrance. One of these the clergy used, and the special ambassadors used the other.

The wedding procession was quickly formed, and led by the chief prelates it entered the auditorium and marched slowly up the main aisle to the altar.

Alfonso wore the uniform of a captain-general in the Spanish army, and carried his sword by his side. He was attended by his brother-in-law, the Prince Asturias.

Bride's Face Was Pale.

Princess Ena obviously felt the ordeal through which she was passing, for she was pale and seemed to realize the responsibility she was assuming on becoming queen of a people entirely new to her. She wore a white duchess satin gown made in princess style. The bodice was trimmed with white d'Alençon lace and was embroidered with intertwined wreaths of silver roses and orange blossoms, bordered with fleurs-de-lis. From the shoulders of the sleeves fell embroidered lines of silver orange blossoms uniting at the elbow. She had on a mantle of white satin ornamented in the same way as the dress. The gown was made with a long court train of satin, the edges being embroidered with silver fleurs-de-lis. The Queen mother of Spain acted as the bride's matron of honor and a number of young girls, the daughters of Spanish grantees, were maids of honor.

When the royal couple reached the altar they stood side by side for a few moments while the clergy took their places and the other people in the procession were shown to their places.

Then the marriage service began. Cardinal Sancha stood directly in front of the bride and groom, flanked by Monsignor Rinaldi, the papal nuncio of Spain, and Monsignor Locatelli, the domestic prelate, who personally represented the Pope. A number of bishops were grouped in the background. The clerics wore their full flowing ecclesiastical robes of black, white, red and gold which gave a touch of impressive solemnity to the otherwise sparkling picture of the assembly.

"My Wife, Take These Arras."

The service was short, and, according to the usual formula of the Catholic church, except that at the conclusion Alfonso carried out the curious custom of handing to his bride thirteen pieces of gold, called the "arras." The gold pieces are symbolical of the Lord and his twelve disciples, and as he placed them in Ena's hand the King said:

"My wife, take these arras which I present to you in proof of marriage."

Ena carried out the custom of handing to the bride thirteen pieces of gold, called the "arras." The gold pieces are symbolical of the Lord and his twelve disciples, and as he placed them in Ena's hand the King said:

"My wife, take these arras which I present to you in proof of marriage."

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Stood as "Te Deum" Was Sung.

Alfonso and Ena remained standing while the hymn was sung. They then

HOW ALFONSO AND ENA ARE RELATED AS VERY DISTANT FORTY-SECOND COUSINS

Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87)
James I (1566-1625)

Charles I (1600-49)	Elizabeth—Elector Palatine
Henrietta Ann—Duke of Orleans	Sophia
Ann Mary—King of Sardinia	George I
Mary Adelaide—Louis, Dauphin	George II
Louis XV of France—Mary of Poland	Frederick Prince of Wales
Mary Louisa—Duke of Parma	George III
Louisa—Charles IV of Spain	Duke of Kent
Duke of Cadiz—Louisa of Naples	Queen Victoria
Francis of Assisi—Isabella of Spain	Princess Henry of Battenberg
Alfonso XII of Spain	Princess Ena of Battenberg
Alfonso XIII of Spain	Who becomes by marriage Victoria of Spain.

walked down the aisle, while the orchestra played a triumphal wedding march, composed for the occasion by Senor Briton, the greatest living Spanish musician. The members of the royal family, the grantees, and the court officials followed them.

The wedding procession to escort the King and his new Queen back to the palace, then formed outside the church. This was the most gorgeous spectacle of the day, and the thing for which the people of Madrid had been waiting since early morning. The procession was a mile and a half long, and required an hour to pass a given point.

At the head rode heralds, wearing medieval costumes of red, with Spanish coats-of-arms embroidered on their tunics, blowing long trumpets. They were followed by grantees from the royal stables, leading splendid Spanish horses, wearing the trappings of the various European regiments in which Alfonso holds honorary commands.

After them followed carriages of the kings-of-arms and palace officials, and then came the magnificent court coaches of the Spanish grantees and officials of the royal household. There were nearly fifty of these coaches in line. No other capital in the world can at all approach the magnificence of Madrid in the matter of the splendor of the carriages of its nobles. They made the procession seem like a cortege out of fairyland.

Rode in a Golden Coach.

At last came the great golden coach in which rode King Alfonso and Queen Ena. Among all the princely carriages it stood out conspicuously. It was a huge covered golden shell, the spokes, body, and roof gilded and polished so that they shone like jewels. The body was inlaid with tortoise shell and over the top a large crown was suspended. Eight white horses with plumes on their heads and golden cloths over their flanks drew the vehicle, a gorgeously clothed flunkey walking slowly beside each horse, while other flunkies surrounded the coach.

The King and Queen were plainly visible to the people through the open windows and they were kept busy bowing continually to the people. Alfonso repeatedly thrust his head through the window smiling and waving his hand.

Enthusiasm is very seldom carried very far by the people of Madrid, who are not as a rule confirmed royalists. Today, however, the Spaniards abandoned themselves to an ecstasy of cheers. The marriage of the young King seemed to appeal to them much more than any other event in his career, and for the first time in his life Alfonso received an ovation which measured the extreme capacity of his subjects.

The procession broke up in front of the palace, the carriages of the grantees drawing out of the line and proceeding to the homes of the owners. There was no formal reception, but the specially invited guests entered the palace and

it literally, and, rushing to her father, implored him not to let her legs be cut off, saying she would rather not be married at all. The father told the King, who laughed at her fears and dismissed the chamberlain. The peasant woman, however, told her story, the popular belief in a legless queen became a fixed fancy, the Queen had her wedding dress made so as to hide her shoes, and all Spanish queens have followed her example since.

New Queen Tall and Fair.

Queen Ena is very tall, fair with round face resembling the Duke of Connaught when he was her age, and with the cheeks, chin and something in the mouth of Queen Victoria when young. She is good humored and inclined to hearty laughter.

When the Queen does not laugh she does her best to wear the air the queens preserve at drawing rooms. The eyes are not large or expressive, but not dull, either, and rather agreeable.

It would be hard to describe the color of her hair. Autumn foliage as it turns from russet to pale yellow is comparable to it. A tison, d'or, it might be called, if the tinge of russet were replaced by gold. But a Parisian hairdresser would know how to cast sunbeams on it, as Auguste did on the "lively auburn" hair of the Empress Eugénie. The new Queen is "too much Queen Victoria's granddaughter" not

to be as much in love (and for life) with Alfonso as he is now with her.

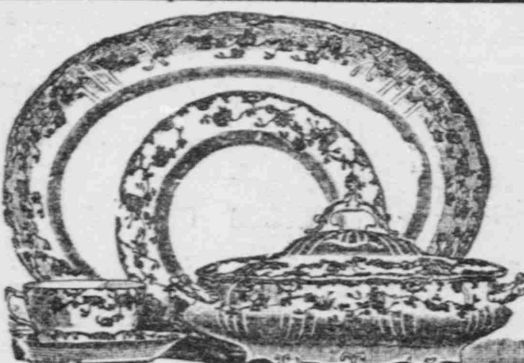
Ena Will Have Many Palaces.

As Queen of Spain, Princess Ena will find herself mistress of no fewer than half a dozen magnificent palaces. There is, first of all, the splendid royal palace in Madrid, a great pile similar to Versailles, some 550 feet square, and its most striking feature is a magnificent marble staircase.

Some distance outside the capital, and standing on a hill which is 2,000 feet above the sea, is the ancient palace of the Escorial. It has rooms and corridors totaling 120 miles in length, 3,000 windows, 80 staircases, 80 fountains, and 1,300 doors. In Aranjuez there is a brighter and more pleasant dwelling place, much more often visited by the Spanish court, while near San Ildefonso is the palace of La Granja. Then King Alfonso has a delightful shooting box in El Pardo, and a beautiful seaside home, the Miramar Palace, in San Sebastian. In all these homes the usages and etiquette of two centuries ago are still maintained. The fastidious decorum, the purity of language, the respect for age and rank and sex are evident in every daily act. Even in the relations existing between the members of the royal family itself this punctiliousness is rigidly observed. Among the rules which Princess Ena is apt to find somewhat irksome is one requiring that the Queen shall go to bed at 10 o'clock in the summer, and 8:30 in the winter.

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